

Mr. ALLISON. In response to the suggestion of the Senator from California, I will say that all important amendments, so far as I know, and I know but one or two that are lagging behind and are not yet perfected, will be offered to the bill early to-morrow. There are, of course, some matters connected with the administrative sections of the bill which we may not be able to present to-morrow. Indeed, we must consider them as the sections are reached. I think the Senate understands in a general way the amendments now in the bill which are likely to be insisted upon and those that are not.

Mr. WHITE. I think there is a little doubt in the minds of some people as to that.

Mr. ALLISON. There may be.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. If the Senator from Iowa presents those amendments to-morrow, they can not be printed for use on that day. They must necessarily go over until Monday, in order to give us an opportunity to see them after they come in. Senators have a right to see important amendments, it seems to me, before they are asked to vote upon them; and I can not understand why important amendments which are in contemplation and in the hands of the majority of the committee can not be presented to the Senate now and be printed, so that they can be on the desks of Senators to-morrow morning. It seems to me, if we want to get through with this business, it is best to proceed in some such way.

Mr. ALLISON. I will say to the Senator that any amendment not already printed will be printed in time for examination by Senators when the Senate meets to-morrow.

Mr. LINDSAY. I will ask the Senator from Iowa to consent that I may offer an amendment to the amendment which has just been adopted, instead of waiting until the bill is taken up in the Senate. I suppose otherwise it would be out of order as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALLISON. I take it for granted that the amendment, although agreed to, is still open to amendment by adding to it in any way the Senator may propose.

Mr. LINDSAY. Then I will offer the amendment, and I will ask, in support of it, to have printed in the RECORD—I will not read it—an extract from the report of the hearings in the House, found on page 2139. The document is entitled Appendix to Tariff Hearings, and the article covers about three pages. I desire to have the amendment printed, and that what I send up to the desk shall be printed in the RECORD. I will not ask that it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the matter will be printed in the RECORD.

The statement is as follows:

TOBACCO—THE EFFECT OF "REGIE" CONTRACTS, AND WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO OFFSET THEM.

[By Hon. J. D. Clardy, a Representative from Kentucky.]

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1897.

Chairman Committee on Ways and Means:

Not being in the city during the recess of Congress, I failed to be present at the hearing before the committee on the subject of tobacco. I therefore ask that this brief statement be read and allowed to be printed in the hearings of your committee. The Eastern growers of tobacco no doubt were well represented, and as there is no similarity either in kinds or uses of tobacco grown in the Eastern States and the tobacco grown in the West, at least in the States which furnish most of the export tobacco, there need be no conflict in our discussion.

The Eastern representatives ask for higher duties as a protection against imports from foreign countries. Representing the States which to find a market must export their tobacco, I ask consideration of your committee to the matter of removing the obstructions to the introduction and sale of American tobacco in foreign countries. Only in England and Germany have we a real free and open market for our tobacco. England puts a very large tariff tax upon our tobacco—76 cents on the pound—and still is our best market for certain types of our tobacco. Nearly all American "strips"—leaf tobacco with the stems taken out—are sold in England. Germany furnishes a market for much of our dark, heavy shipping leaf.

But in France, Italy, Spain, Austria, Hungary, and possibly in some other countries the introduction and sale of our tobacco by individuals or firms—domestic or foreign—is positively prohibited. The purchase of foreign tobacco by these countries is purely a Government monopoly. Under what is known as "regie" contract—that is, contracts made by and for the Government—these countries, through the constituted Government officials, contract with individuals or firms, generally parties resident in the city of New York, to furnish the amount (number of hogsheads of American tobacco the Governments wish to buy) at a stipulated price for their grades, known in the trade as A, B, and C.

France, Italy, and Spain buy through these contractors, Austria and Hungary through their consuls, and in either case it is purely a Government monopoly, Government officials securing and selling the tobacco, either before or after it has been manufactured. This system shuts out all competition.

The contractors are few in number—generally three or four men controlling the contracts for these Governments—and of course with an abundant supply they get together and fix the price on all export grades, from which there is no appeal, as all this tobacco must go into this trade or it can not be sold at all.

Now, the object of this effort on my part is to start an investigation of this matter and by friendly intercourse with these Governments seek in time to get them, for advantages offered them in the sale of their products to this country, to at least modify this method of supplying their wants so as to allow our dealers in tobacco, or our farmers, if they think proper to do so, to ship and sell tobacco in these countries as freely as other products are sold, under such customs duties or restrictions as they may see proper to impose.

That this may not appear to be a trivial matter, I desire to present a few figures to show the importance of this crop at least to Kentucky, Tennessee,

Virginia, and Maryland, and especially to Kentucky, as that State produces about one-half of the tobacco grown in the United States.

For the year 1895 Kentucky tobacco sold at—	Hogsheads.
Louisville.....	174,885
Cincinnati*.....	30,000
Hopkinsville*.....	20,000
Clarksville*.....	15,000
Paducah*.....	12,000
Mayfield*.....	5,000
Estimated bought loose and not resold in any of these markets.....	20,000
Total.....	276,885

At 1,400 pounds to the hogshead, this equals 387,639,900 pounds. I am unable to state accurately the amount of "regie" tobacco taken from Ohio, Maryland, and Virginia, but state approximately, as the amount taken of Western tobacco, mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee, annually:

	Hogsheads.
France.....	10,000
Italy.....	15,000
Spain.....	16,000
Hungary and Austria.....	6,000

Making a total of 70,000,000 pounds, or..... 50,000

Under Government monopoly this tobacco is sold at enormous profits, ranging from 200 to 800 per cent—France, for instance, realizing upon this article alone a revenue of many times its cost in this country, amounting annually to from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000. England does the same thing by a different method—not shutting off private shipments and sales, but by an enormous tariff of 76 cents per pound. This is at least ten times the cost of the tobacco in this country.

It may be retorted that our tariff on tobacco is very high. On fine cigar wrappers it is \$1.50 to \$2.25 per pound, and lower grades 35 to 50 cents per pound; but when we come to compare the real market values of these tobaccos it will be seen that our seemingly high tariff sinks into insignificance when compared with the enormous duty imposed by England, our rate being from 73 to 198 per cent of the value; England's ten times the cost, or 1,000 per cent. Of course, open markets on the one hand and a lower duty would greatly increase the demand by lowering the price to consumers and correspondingly increasing the price to producers in this country.

The object sought, viz. open markets for our tobacco, kindly, gradually, but persistently, carried to a successful issue, would, in my judgment, bring greater benefits to the producers of this important farm product than all the legislation ever enacted in its interests.

The importance of the improvement of agriculture in methods of sale, of culture, and of prices for products can not be exaggerated. It is the basis of all industries. It furnishes three-fourths of all our exports. Upon its broad and stalwart shoulders rest the most vital interests of every class, of every calling, and, indeed, of every individual citizen of this great country. Without agriculture we could have no commerce, and of course would have no use for railroads or banks or other great institutions, which, under the benign influence and fostering care of a prosperous agriculture, are capable of bringing such great benefits and blessings to the human race. These things being true, it can not be said that any legislation which fosters and benefits agriculture is in any sense class legislation. Washington said, "No greater good could come to any country than the improvement of its agriculture."

It seems to me that no more effective way can be devised to benefit the growers of export tobacco than to secure to them better facilities for selling their tobacco in these regie countries. It is stated in the report of the consul from Rheims, France, that "the state, having the monopoly of the tobacco trade, buys, manufactures, and sells every ounce of tobacco and every cigar used in France, with the exception of very few direct importations made by and for the benefit of private individuals from the different tobacco-growing countries; hence statistics on the consumption, importation, and prices of this product are of little interest to our tobacco raisers or dealers, who, if they sell at all to France, must of necessity deal with the French Government through its special representatives, and by reason of the lack of competition must take or refuse the offers it may be pleased to make them."

This quotation is given to show the full extent and scope of this monopoly. It is doubtless just as exclusive in the other regie countries. It has existed by frequent renewals in France since 1810, and now constitutes an important part of her revenue system. Bulletin No. 3 of the United States Department of Agriculture, on the World's Markets for American Products, gives the following statement of the French revenue on tobacco in 1892: Gross receipts, \$2,695,573; expenditures, \$12,730,859; net receipts, \$9,964,714.

This shows a very large profit from a small investment, but when one party to a contract has the power to fix both the price for buying and the price at which the article shall be sold, the amount of profit is a mere matter of judgment as to how low the price may be put without destroying the trade, or as to how high the purchaser can be induced to pay.

This pressure has already been brought to bear on the producers of dark shipping or export tobacco until the price has fallen below the cost of production, and this is the crop upon which a large portion of the farmers of Kentucky and a part of Tennessee, Virginia, and Maryland, and especially the smaller farmers, depend for the money to pay their taxes, doctor's bills, and clothe and educate their children.

I have given a plain statement of the facts and present condition. The main question yet remains, What can be done to remedy the evil? Certainly one of the most important things to be done is to make the facts known, and thus arouse public sentiment in favor of doing something. Probably not one member of Congress in twenty knows that this particular product is thus discriminated against, and of course feels no interest in the matter. But interest must also be awakened in the regie countries.

We can not expect them to change their revenue system unless we can show them it will be to their interest to do so. This may be done in two ways: First, by granting them special privileges as to their products to be sold in this country; or, second, by demanding the admission of our products to an open market, of course with such tariff restrictions as they may see proper to impose, as is done in England; and if this be refused, shut off their products from sale in this country. This, I understand, the President now has authority to do under certain conditions.

What will your committee do? Will you pass this matter as of too little importance to demand your attention? I assure you it is a matter of very grave importance to many of your fellow-citizens. Agricultural products furnish about 75 per cent of the exports of this country. These great staple products, of which there is a large surplus, can not be protected by any sort of a tariff, but under our partial-protective system the producers of these products are compelled to bear the burdens of protection without participating in any of its benefits.

We can not have a tariff, and do not ask, as some have suggested, a bounty. I believe the bounty system is even worse than the protective system, and

* Estimated.

must prove impracticable as a system, or result, as all class legislation must, in a benefit to a few at the expense of the many. As a representative of a great agricultural section of our great country, I ask no tariff, no bounty, but come with the simple request that you lend your valued aid to secure, as far as may be, open markets in all countries for our tobacco and other products.

There is no doubt but removing the obstructions to these foreign tobacco markets would double the demand and double the price to the producer, and still furnish tobacco to the consumer at a much lower price than he now pays. A few statistics will demonstrate this statement. We furnish to other countries over 300,000,000 pounds of tobacco. Of this amount England and Germany (both open-market countries) take 150,000,000 pounds, half the amount furnished to the world. An open and untrammelled world's market for our tobacco is the only panacea for our troubles, and I beg you, gentlemen, to do all you can to help us get it.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky may be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky.

The Secretary read as follows:

That the President is hereby authorized and requested to make such investigations as will elicit all the facts in reference to the restrictions put upon the sale of American tobacco in foreign countries under what is known as "regie contracts" and otherwise, and to enter into negotiations with the governments of these countries with a view to obtain a modification or removal of such restrictions.

Mr. LINDSAY. I do not ask that the amendment be disposed of now. I merely wish to offer it.

I will state, by way of explanation, that it is intended to reach certain regulations in France and Spain by which the importation of American tobacco is absolutely prohibited except on Government account. I desire to call the attention of the President to it, and to see if anything can be done to relieve the situation.

Mr. ALLISON. As I listened to the amendment, certainly there is no objection to the President having the power. I suppose he has it already. If he has not, I am willing to give it to him in some form. Will the Senator from Kentucky allow the matter to go over until to-morrow? I should like to see the amendment in print.

Mr. LINDSAY. Very well.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After eleven minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 6 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, July 3, 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 2, 1897.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

Asa W. Tenney, of New York, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of New York, vice Charles L. Benedict, resigned.

MARSHAL.

Richard W. Austin, of Tennessee, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, vice Stephen P. Condon, resigned.

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.

William Woodville Rockhill, of the District of Columbia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary and consul-general of the United States to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, vice Eben Alexander, resigned.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Arthur S. Hardy, of New Hampshire, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Persia, vice Alexander McDonald, resigned.

CONSUL.

Abraham E. Smith, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Victoria, British Columbia, vice William P. Roberts, resigned.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

George W. Allen, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Key West, in the State of Florida, to succeed Jefferson B. Browne, resigned.

George R. Bidwell, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of James T. Kilbreth, deceased. This nomination is made to correct the name of Mr. Bidwell, who was nominated on the 1st instant as George C. Bidwell.

Sterling A. Campbell, of California, to be collector of customs for the district of Humboldt, in the State of California, to succeed Daniel Murphy, removed.

Fred H. Heustis, of Washington, to be collector of customs for the district of Puget Sound, in the State of Washington, to succeed James C. Saunders, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Julian H. Bingham, of Alabama, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Alabama, to succeed Rodolphus O. Randall, removed.

INDIAN INSPECTOR.

William J. McConnell, of Moscow, Idaho, to be an Indian inspector, vice John Lane, resigned.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

William E. Culkin, of Buffalo, Minn., to be register of the land office at Duluth, Minn., vice Andrew J. Taylor, resigned.

POSTMASTERS.

Henry M. Webber, to be postmaster at Eldorado, in the county of Saline and State of Illinois, in the place of S. A. D. Elder, resigned.

Lucullus G. Knight, to be postmaster at Montpelier, in the county of Blackford and State of Indiana, in the place of Nun McCullick, removed.

Andrew A. Laird, to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Clinton and State of Indiana, in the place of Thomas J. Smith, removed.

Rodney G. Hawkins, to be postmaster at Wapello, in the county of Louisa and State of Iowa, in the place of Clint L. Price, removed.

Harry W. Souther, to be postmaster at Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1896, Joseph St. John, appointed by the President, and by him nominated to the Senate, not having been confirmed.

Eugene N. Hayes, to be postmaster at Boonville, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, in the place of John R. Stannard, removed.

Barnard Salisbury, to be postmaster at Ellicottville, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, in the place of Daniel P. McMahon, removed.

W. N. Stewart, to be postmaster at Gloversville, in the county of Fulton and State of New York, in the place of Hervey Ross, removed.

Robert M. Elliott, to be postmaster at Hamilton, in the county of Butler and State of Ohio, in the place of John E. Lohmann, removed.

Isaac P. Garrett, to be postmaster at Lansdowne, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of H. A. Noeckel, resigned.

Delazon P. Higgins, to be postmaster at Lewisburg, in the county of Union and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of F. O. Whitman, removed.

Nathan Tanner, to be postmaster at Lansford, in the county of Carbon and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Thomas C. Williams, whose commission expired January 7, 1897. J. W. Maloy was confirmed by the Senate March 1, 1897, but not commissioned.

E. G. Darden, to be postmaster at Hampton, in the county of Elizabeth City and State of Virginia, in the place of Frank W. Shield, removed.

H. B. Woodfin, to be postmaster at National Soldiers' Home, in the county of Elizabeth City and State of Virginia, in the place of James Gwyn, removed.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate July 2, 1897.

Robert E. L. White, to be a justice of the peace in and for the District of Columbia.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 2, 1897.

CONSULS.

Joseph J. Stevens, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Plymouth, England.

Abraham E. Smith, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Victoria, British Columbia.

John C. Caldwell, of Kansas, to be consul of the United States at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Henry Bordewich, of Minnesota, to be consul of the United States at Christiania, Norway.

Philip C. Hanna, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States at Trinidad, West Indies.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Artillery arm.

Second Lieut. John Power Hains, Third Artillery, to be first lieutenant.

Infantry arm.

Lieut. Col. William Henry Powell, Eleventh Infantry, to be colonel.

Maj. Clarence Edmund Bennett, Nineteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. Stephen Perry Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry, to be major.
First Lieut. Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, Twenty-first Infantry, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Edmund Luther Butts, Twenty-first Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Kentucky.

Thomas J. Yandell, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of Kentucky.

POSTMASTERS.

Lou Black, to be postmaster at Orleans, in the county of Orange and State of Indiana.

Robert M. Elliott, to be postmaster at Hamilton, in the county of Butler and State of Ohio.

Frank L. Gilman, to be postmaster at Laconia, in the county of Belknap and State of New Hampshire.

Charles J. Lewis, to be postmaster at Clarendon, in the county of Donley and State of Texas.

John R. Wolfe, to be postmaster at Shelby, in the county of Richland and State of Ohio.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, July 3, 1897.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by Rev. HUGH JOHNSTON, D. D., of the city of Washington.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. TELLER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HALE. I present a communication from the Public Printer, transmitting estimates of deficiency for printing and binding for the Navy Department, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of State. I move that the communication be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SPOONER presented petitions of N. L. Dahl and 36 other citizens of Deforest; of J. P. Marquand and 13 other citizens of Littlefalls, and of Michael Jones and 15 other citizens of Polk County, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the early passage of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorial of F. C. Clements & Co. and sundry other citizens of Superior, Wis., remonstrating against any increase of the duty on Sumatra or Habana tobacco; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Rohlfsing Sons' Music Company and sundry other musical firms of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the imposition of a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem upon musical instruments; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the William Bergenthal Company and sundry wholesale liquor dealers of Milwaukee, Wis., praying that the tax on spirits be reduced to 90 cents per proof gallon; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BURROWS presented the memorial of W. F. Nichol and 201 other citizens of Michigan, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation intended to destroy the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of the Highland McKinley Club, of Highland, Ill., remonstrating against the proposed increase of the tax on beer; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ottawa, Ill., praying for the early enactment of a protective-tariff law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of sundry leaf-tobacco and cigar merchants of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against an increase of the duty on Sumatra tobacco; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry wholesale liquor dealers of Cleveland, Ohio, praying that the duty on distilled spirits be placed at between 70 and 90 cents per gallon, and that the bonded

period be shortened on all future production; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry cigar makers and manufacturers of Streator, Ill., praying for a reduction of the duty on Sumatra and Habana tobacco; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CAFFERY presented sundry memorials of citizens of Louisiana, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation intended to destroy the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. THURSTON, from the Select Committee on International Expositions, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 30th ultimo, intended to be proposed to the general deficiency appropriation bill, reported it with an amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 2331) granting a pension to Louis W. Bucklen; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2332) to reform the currency of the United States and insure its integrity; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2333) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Almond H. McNinch; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. THURSTON introduced a bill (S. 2334) to encourage and develop the production of beet sugar in the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

PENSION EXAMINERS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution submitted yesterday by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN], which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate the names and residences and the political affiliations, if known, of the pension examiners in the field who were dismissed or discharged June 30, 1897, and the specific reasons for such action in each case; and also send to the Senate the names and addresses and political affiliations, if known, of such persons as were appointed to succeed them, and those among the latter who have at any time been soldiers in the Union Army.

Mr. GALLINGER. I should like to inquire of my friend from Nebraska, if he chooses to give the information, as to the necessity for instituting this inquiry concerning the Pension Bureau at this time. Has the Senator any knowledge or information of any wrong done by the Bureau that would warrant the Senate in putting the Interior Department to the trouble of furnishing this information?

Mr. ALLEN. I do not see that it will be any trouble to the Interior Department to furnish the information. I do not like to disclose anything in the nature of private conversation, and I shall not do so, but I can say to the Senator from New Hampshire and to the Senate that a number of men have been dropped from their positions as examiners in the field whose records are perfect and against whom no charge whatever has been made.

I have been informed that they were dropped simply because they were Democrats and that their places might be refilled by persons who were dropped from the list two or three years ago. All of these persons occupy their positions under the civil service. I was also informed, which will explain the latter part of the resolution, that their positions were to be filled by old soldiers. Whether that is true or not I do not know; and if true, I want to ascertain the fact.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am not very familiar with this matter of pension examiners in the field, but I will ask the Senator from Nebraska if it is not a fact that clerks who are detailed for this particular kind of work have a stated tenure, and that when that time expires they are, unless reappointed, necessarily dropped?

Mr. ALLEN. I think there is a rule, or a custom probably, by which they are employed for a specific period. I did not catch the conversation going on between the Senator from New Hampshire and another gentleman in close proximity to him.

Mr. GALLINGER. It was nothing bearing on this question, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. ALLEN. There is a rule or a custom of that kind, but I can call to mind now the case of a gentleman who has been in that service for several years, having passed through the service under both Republican and Democratic Administrations, against whom not a charge has been made, whose standing and record are very high, and who was dropped for the simple reason that he was a Democrat and a Republican wanted his position. I do not know that I object to that. I am rather a believer in the doctrine that to the victor belongs the spoils, if the man appointed is equal to the occasion, but I do not want to see a change of that